

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

615 April 7, 1905

Ballina, on the Richmond River, a town distant about 60 miles from Ulmarra. The case was visited by the assistant medical officer of the Government in charge of the outbreak on the Clarence on Saturday, and reported to be plague. The patient has been isolated and all precautions have been taken to prevent spread of infection. A sanitary inspector and gang of ratcatchers have been dispatched to Ballina; the municipality has been declared infected, and steps have been taken to prevent export of infected merchandise therefrom.

### PLAGUE IN RATS.

Infected rats have been found at 3 premises on the Clarence River since the 4th instant.

By order:

G. H. King, Secretary.

## Report from Newcastle—Plague.

The following is received from the Department of State, under date of March 28:

A telegram of the 27th instant has been received from the consul at Newcastle, Australia, reporting the presence of plague at that port.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Reports from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Consular Agent La Guardia reports, March 3 and 17, as follows Steamship Slavonia sailed March 2 for New York; inspected and passed 1,871 steerage passengers, rejected at final inspection, 7; inspected and labeled 2,300 small and 28 large pieces of baggage, disinfected 8 pieces, containing used feathers and bedding.

March 17.—Steamship Pannonia, sailed March 16 for New York;

March 17.—Steamship Pannonia, sailed March 16 for New York; inspected and passed 1,754 steerage passengers; rejected at final inspection, 32; inspected and labeled 2,000 pieces small and 30 pieces large

baggage; disinfected, 10 pieces.

Report from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants.

Consul Hossfeld reports, March 14, as follows:

The Cunard steamship Pannonia left this port on March 13, bound

for New York, via Fiume and Palermo.

The number of steerage passengers embarked was 202; at the final inspection 7 were rejected. The baggage of all the emigrants, consisting of 221 pieces, was disinfected.

#### CHINA.

 $Reports\ from\ Shanghai-Inspection\ of\ vessels-Mortality-Small pox.$ 

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, March 7, as follows:

During the week ended February 18, 1905, there were inspected 3 vessels, 138 crew, and 1 steerage passenger. To passengers and crew destined to American ports, 88 certificates of vaccination were issued. Manifests were viséed for 7,364 pieces of freight, and the effects of 5